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17 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
18 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
19 SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

20 WAYMO LLC,

21 CASE NO. 3:17-cv-00939

22 Plaintiff,

23 **PLAINTIFF WAYMO LLC'S  
24 OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANTS'  
25 MOTION TO STRIKE TRADE SECRET  
26 CLAIMS**

27 vs.

28 UBER TECHNOLOGIES, INC.;  
17 OTTOMOTTO LLC; OTTO TRUCKING  
18 LLC,

19 Defendants.

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1 **I. INTRODUCTION**

2 Defendants’ “motion to strike” is actually an untimely and improper motion for partial  
 3 summary judgment. Defendants seek to irrevocably remove four trade secrets from this case, due to  
 4 alleged noncompliance with Cal. Code Civ. Proc. § 2019.210. But Defendants did not bring their  
 5 motion until discovery was nearly over, thus rendering their motion untimely. Defendants oppose any  
 6 attempt for Waymo to provide more detail on the challenged trade secrets, thus showing that they are  
 7 using their motion as an unauthorized summary judgment motion. And the challenged trade secrets  
 8 satisfy the requirements of Section 2019.210 in any event, meaning that Defendants’ motion also fails  
 9 on the merits. Indeed, given the evidence Waymo has uncovered showing Defendants’ use of the very  
 10 trade secrets they now challenge, the present motion appears to be nothing more than another attempt  
 11 by Defendants to hide probative evidence of trade secret misappropriation from the jury.

12 **II. DEFENDANTS’ MOTION IS UNTIMELY**

13 Waymo’s trade secret list under Section 2019.210 was served on March 10, 2017. (Dkt. 25-7.)  
 14 Discovery commenced on March 16, 2017 (Dkt. 61) and has continued ever since. Yet from March to  
 15 July 2017, Defendants never argued that Waymo’s trade secret list was insufficient under Section  
 16 2019.210. Defendants instead delayed any objection until August 5 — less than a month before the  
 17 close of discovery — and filed their motion to strike two days later. (See Mot. at 2 fn. 4.)

18 This renders Defendants’ motion untimely. After all, a core purpose of Section 2019.210 is to  
 19 “defin[e] the appropriate scope of discovery in a trade secrets case.” *Lilith Games (Shanghai) Co. v.*  
 20 *uCool, Inc.*, No. 15-CV-01267-SC, 2015 WL 4149066, at \*3 (N.D. Cal. July 9, 2015); *accord Soc.*  
 21 *Apps, LLC v. Zynga, Inc.*, No. 4:11-CV-04910 YGR, 2012 WL 2203063, at \*2 (N.D. Cal. June 14,  
 22 2012) (“Section 2019.210 … assists the court and parties in defining the appropriate scope of  
 23 discovery.”) It follows that any objections to a Section 2019.210 disclosure must be raised at an early  
 24 stage, so they can be resolved in advance of discovery. By delaying a Section 2019.210 objection  
 25 until near the close of discovery, a defendant subverts the core purpose of Section 2019.210.

26 The Court recognized as much at the March 16 status conference, stating: “I urge you  
 27 [Waymo] to trim down your list of trade secrets to the ones that you really think are going to hold up.  
 28 ***But in the meantime, there is a list, and we have got to go forward. And you [Uber] can’t hold back***

1 *and say: Oh, no, we don't know this, we don't know that.*" (Mar. 16, 2017 Hearing Tr. at 19:21-  
 2 20:1) (emphasis added). The Court then stated: "I'm here to help with your discovery disputes. I hope  
 3 you don't have any. But I want to try to cut through it if I need to." (*Id.* at 20:10-12.) Thus,  
 4 Defendants were on notice that "there is a list" of trade secrets, the parties "have got to go forward"  
 5 with discovery, and the Court was open to prompt resolution of any discovery disputes. There could  
 6 hardly be a clearer invitation and directive: if Defendants had any objection to the trade secret list,  
 7 they should promptly raise it with the Court so that discovery could move forward in conformance  
 8 with the list. Thus, it was clearly improper for Defendants to sit on their objections for **five months**,  
 9 until near the close of discovery, and only then complain about Waymo's trade secret list.

10 Other precedent from this Court supports the same point. For example, in *Jobscience, Inc. v.*  
 11 *CVPartners, Inc.*, No. C 13-04519 WHA, 2014 WL 852477 (N.D. Cal. Feb. 28, 2014), this Court  
 12 ordered plaintiff to file a Section 2019.210 trade secret list and gave the Defendant just **one week** to  
 13 raise any challenges to that list. *Id.* at \*5. Yet Defendants posit that they should be allowed five  
 14 months to challenge Waymo's trade secret list.

15 The only case Defendants cite for their timeliness position is *Via Techs., Inc. v. Asus Computer*  
 16 *Int'l*, 2016 WL 1056139 (N.D. Cal. Mar. 17, 2016). But *Via* supports Waymo's position. In *Via*,  
 17 defendant resisted providing discovery that was outside the scope of plaintiff's Section 2019.210  
 18 disclosure. *Id.* at \*2. To resolve this discovery dispute, the court analyzed what trade secrets plaintiff  
 19 had sufficiently disclosed. *Id.* at \*2-3. Thus, *Via* supports the point that a Section 2019.210 list  
 20 controls the scope of discovery, and that any challenges to that list should be brought promptly enough  
 21 to allow that list to control discovery. By contrast, Defendants brought their motion near the end of  
 22 discovery, and their goal is to seek partial summary judgment against Waymo's trade secret case and  
 23 hide probative evidence of their trade secret misappropriation. (*See* Sections III, V, *infra*.)

24 Nor can Defendants excuse their tardiness by arguing that Waymo recently trimmed its trade  
 25 secret list down to the ten trade secrets that it plans to take to trial.<sup>1</sup> (*See* Mot. at 9 (making this  
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27 <sup>1</sup> Defendants also incorrectly claim that Waymo has engaged in a "shifting sands" approach merely  
 28 because Waymo's counsel identified other trade secrets for which it has obtained evidence of use, but

1 argument.) First, as noted above, the core purpose of a Section 2019.210 disclosure is to govern the  
 2 scope of *discovery*, not the scope of *trial*. It is thoroughly common for parties to narrow their claims  
 3 in the lead-up to trial, based in part on what is unearthed during discovery. So it is perverse to say that  
 4 Defendants should be able to defer their Section 2019.210 objections until discovery is nearly  
 5 complete and the final trial narrowing has occurred. This subverts the purpose of Section 2019.210,  
 6 which (again) is to govern the scope of discovery.

7 Moreover, the unspoken premise behind Defendants' argument is that it would have been too  
 8 burdensome to challenge Waymo's trade secret list before Waymo trimmed that list to the nine trade  
 9 secrets that it planned to take to trial. Yet earlier in this case, Defendants argued that burdensomeness  
 10 is no bar to Waymo providing individualized interrogatory responses on each of its trade secrets.  
 11 (Dkt. 687 at 2 ("Waymo cannot complain about the burden of responding with specificity as to *each*  
 12 trade secret.") (emphasis in original).) Judge Corley agreed. (Dkt. 808.) Thus, Defendants cannot  
 13 claim that it would have been too burdensome to challenge Waymo's trade secret list before Waymo  
 14 narrowed that list to the trade secrets that it planned to take to trial.

15 **III. DEFENDANTS' MOTION IS AN IMPROPER SUMMARY JUDGMENT MOTION**

16 Defendants' motion is also improper because it is a *de facto* motion for partial summary  
 17 judgment. Defendants seek to irrevocably remove four trade secrets from this case, without any leave  
 18 for Waymo to further clarify or specify those trade secrets. (Mot. at 9-10.) Likewise, prior to filing  
 19 the present Motion, Defendants ignored Waymo's offers to address Defendants' concerns regarding  
 20 the challenged trade secrets. (Roberts Dec. ¶ 2.) Thus, the goal of Defendants' motion is clear: they  
 21 want partial summary judgment against the four challenged trade secrets.

22 But under the Case Management Order, no summary judgment motion can be filed without

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23 that were not included in its narrowed list. (Mot. at 2.) As the colloquy makes clear, the Court was  
 24 asking for trade secrets used by Defendants. Waymo counsel specifically qualified that recitation of  
 25 trade secrets used by Defendants in advance of the election deadline the following week. July 26,  
 26 2017 Hearing Tr. at 55:4-9 ("I said those numbers off the top of my head. Hopefully I didn't misquote  
 27 a number. . . . [O]ur deadline under Your Honor's Case Management Order to narrow trade secrets is  
 28 not until next week, so this is without prejudice to arguments on that front."). In any event, the fact  
 that Waymo has evidence of Defendants using *additional* trade secrets for which it was compelled by  
 Court order not to pursue at trial simply shows the breadth of Defendants' misappropriation, not any  
 bad faith on Waymo's part.

1 leave of the Court. (Dkt. 563 at ¶ 9.) Defendants never sought leave for their current motion.  
 2 Moreover, each party is allowed a single summary judgment motion, and can file a second summary  
 3 judgment motion only if they prevail on the first. (May 3, 2017 Hearing Tr. (a.m. public session) at  
 4 123:15-23.) Here, Defendants already filed a *de facto* summary judgment motion of no damages,  
 5 through their motion to strike Waymo's damages disclosures. (Dkt. 797, 942.) That motion is still  
 6 pending. Unless and until Defendants win that motion, they cannot file another summary judgment  
 7 motion — including the *de facto* summary judgment motion at issue here.

8 Finally, precedent states that a motion challenging the sufficiency of a Section 2019.210  
 9 disclosure should not be used as a *de facto* summary judgment motion. *Art of Living Found. v. Does*  
 10 *I-10*, No. 5:10-CV-05022-LHK, 2012 WL 1565281, at \*22 (N.D. Cal. May 1, 2012) ("[S]ection  
 11 2019.210 [is not] a substitute for a summary judgment motion") (quoting *Brescia v. Angelin*, 172 Cal.  
 12 App. 4th 133, 149 (2009)) (Court's brackets).) Yet that is precisely what Defendants have done here.  
 13 Accordingly, Defendants' motion should be denied.

14 **IV. THE CHALLENGED TRADE SECRETS ARE SUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED**  
 15 **UNDER SECTION 2019.210**

16 As shown in more detail below, and as Waymo highlighted for Defendants prior to their filing  
 17 this Motion, Waymo's disclosures for Trade Secret Nos. 25, 90, 96, and 111 are more than sufficient  
 18 to enable Defendants to investigate defenses and prepare for trial. Defendants' challenges to these  
 19 disclosures ignore the controlling law on trade secret disclosures, take an overly simplistic view of the  
 20 disclosed trade secrets, and rely on internally inconsistent reasoning in attempting to explain why the  
 21 trade secret disclosures are deficient. Indeed, Defendants' Motion, in addition to Defendants'  
 22 responses to Waymo's discovery requests, provide several examples of the arguments Defendants  
 23 have already formulated in their defense of Waymo's trade secret misappropriation claims,  
 24 demonstrating their ability to understand the boundaries of the challenged trade secrets.

25 The California Court of Appeal has interpreted the "reasonable particularity" requirement of  
 26 Section 2019.210 to include enough detail so that the defendant is able to learn the boundaries of the  
 27 alleged trade secret in order to investigate defenses. *Brescia*, 172 Cal. App. 4th at 138; *Advanced*  
 28 *Modular Sputtering, Inc. v. Superior Court*, 132 Cal. App. 4th 826, 836 (2005) ("What is required is

1 not absolute precision, but ‘reasonable particularity.’’’). In order to satisfy Section 2019.210, a party  
 2 alleging misappropriation need not “define every minute detail of its claimed trade secret at the outset  
 3 of the litigation,” but instead “must make some showing that is reasonable, i.e., fair, proper, just and  
 4 rational.” *Advanced Modular*, 132 Cal. App. 4th at 835-36. “The statute ... does not create a  
 5 procedural device to litigate the ultimate merits of the case—that is, to determine as a matter of law on  
 6 the basis of evidence presented whether the trade secret actually exists.” *Brescia*, 172 Cal. App. 4th at  
 7 149; *see also Advanced Modular*, 132 Cal. App. 4th at 835-36 (stating that Section 2019.210 does not  
 8 require a “trial court to conduct a miniature trial on the merits of a misappropriation claim”). Thus, a  
 9 trade secret designation is to be liberally construed, and reasonable doubts regarding its adequacy are  
 10 to be resolved in favor of allowing the case to proceed. *Brescia*, 172 Cal. App. at 152.

11       **Trade Secret 25:** Even a cursory review of the documents cited in Waymo’s disclosure of this  
 12 asserted trade secret, including the portions excerpted by Defendants as a purported example of  
 13 Waymo’s insufficient disclosure, demonstrates the sufficiency of Waymo’s disclosure of the  
 14 [REDACTED]

15 (Dkt. 25-7 at 17.) Contrary to Defendants’ assertions, Waymo does not broadly claim “general  
 16 concepts” such as lane marking detection and the identification of children by a self-driving car for  
 17 Trade Secret 25. (Mot. at 3, 6-7.) As the title of the trade secret indicates, Waymo claims [REDACTED]

18 [REDACTED]  
 19 [REDACTED]  
 20 [REDACTED] (Dkt. 25-10 at 1). The collection of information in the three  
 21 supporting documents discloses [REDACTED]

22 [REDACTED]. (Ex. 1, 150:6-153:16.) This is highly confidential  
 23 trade secret information derived from Waymo’s years of self-driving car experience, and the  
 24 disclosure is more than enough information to meet the particularity requirements of section 2019.210.  
 25 *Id.*; *see Lilith Games (Shanghai) Co. v. uCool, Inc.*, No. 15-CV-01267-SC, 2015 WL 4149066, at \*4-5  
 26 (N.D. Cal. July 9, 2015) (finding that the plaintiff was claiming as trade secret the “specific way” that  
 27 it authored and structured source code and that the disclosure was “more than enough information” to  
 28 meet the particularity requirement of Section 2019.210).

1       Moreover, Defendants have shown they are able to investigate Waymo’s trade secret assertions  
 2 and are prepared to mount defenses to Waymo’s claims of misappropriation, which is ultimately all  
 3 that is required by Section 2019.210. *Advanced Modular*, 132 Cal. App. 4th at 836 (finding that trade  
 4 secrets must be disclosed in a manner that will allow the parties “a fair opportunity to prepare and  
 5 present their best case or defense at a trial on the merits”). Indeed, while Waymo disputes  
 6 Defendants’ characterizations of the scope of information available in the public domain related to  
 7 Trade Secret 25, Defendants’ citation to such evidence “demonstrate[s] not that [Defendants] were  
 8 unable to discern the boundaries of [Waymo’s] alleged trade secret[s] . . . , but rather that they  
 9 understood and were quite capable of investigating possible defenses.” *Brescia*, 172 Cal. App. 4th at  
 10 152; *see also Prolifiq Software Inc. v. Veeva Sys. Inc.*, No. C 13-03644 SI, 2014 WL 2527148, at \*3  
 11 (N.D. Cal. June 4, 2014) (“Indeed, the fact that Veeva is able to craft detailed arguments for why  
 12 Prolifiq’s information does not constitute trade secrets means that Prolifiq has sufficiently identified  
 13 that information to Veeva so that it may investigate the merits of Prolifiq’s claim.”).

14       **Trade Secret Nos. 90 & 96:** Defendants’ complaints concerning Trade Secrets 90 and 96 are  
 15 related, and do not appear to concern any particular failure to define the trade secrets with reasonable  
 16 particularity, but instead concern Defendants’ issues with Waymo’s choice of these particular trade  
 17 secrets over others. (*E.g.* Mot. at 4-5 (asserting that Trade Secrets 90 and 96 are too broadly claimed  
 18 because they are related to information claimed in other trade secrets).) However, Trade Secrets 90  
 19 and 96 do not fail to meet Section 2019.210 merely because they purportedly disclose multiple  
 20 discrete features that are related to other Waymo trade secrets. To the contrary, such overlap is  
 21 expressly permissible provided that Waymo’s disclosed trade secrets otherwise meet the reasonable  
 22 particularity requirement, which they do. *Advanced Modular*, 132 Cal. App. 4th at 836 (finding  
 23 “reasonable particularity” under Section 2019.210 in plaintiff’s disclosure of “eight alleged trade  
 24 secrets, each with several discreet [sic] features that, in combination with one another, form the  
 25 alleged trade secrets”). Indeed, far from being claimed generally or as “catch alls,” Trade Secrets 90  
 26 and 96 are directed to *specific implementations* of Waymo’s trade secret LiDAR designs (and designs  
 27 derived therefrom) that the Court has previously noted would qualify as protectable trade secrets. *See*,  
 28 *e.g.*, May 3, 2017 Hearing Tr. (a.m. closed session) at 15:21-22 (“[Y]our specific implementation, I

1 think, would be a trade secret.”); May 3, 2017 Hearing Tr. (p.m. closed session) at 44:11-13 (“Trade  
 2 secrets are about how you implement your design. It doesn’t have to be—qualify for a patent. It’s  
 3 about implementation.”); *see also VasoNova Inc. v. Grunwald*, No. C 12-02422 WHA, 2012 WL  
 4 4119970, at \*3 (N.D. Cal. Sept. 18, 2012) (finding that the disclosure of trade secrets for  
 5 “implementation information” met the reasonable particularity requirement).

6 The presentation that is incorporated into Trade Secret 90, for example, is a six-page document  
 7 describing detailed [REDACTED]

8 [REDACTED]. (Dkt. 25-7 at 52;  
 9 Dkt. 25-24.) Mr. Levandowski presumably thought it contained enough detail to be helpful—he  
 10 downloaded this specific file on his way out the door from Waymo and en route to Uber. As to Trade  
 11 Secret No. 96, Waymo is claiming as its trade secret [REDACTED]  
 12 [REDACTED], as reflected in the [REDACTED] documents found in a Waymo SVN  
 13 schematic repository folder [REDACTED] (Dkt. 25-7 at 55.)

14 It is not clear how a trade secret disclosure that identifies one specific PCB in one specific LIDAR  
 15 design could be defined with any more “reasonable particularity” under Section 2019.210.<sup>2</sup> *See*  
 16 *Advanced Modular*, 132 Cal. App. 4th at 836 (finding that Section 2019.210 does not require a trade  
 17 secret disclosure to “reach such an exacting level of specificity that even its opponents are forced to  
 18 agree the designation is adequate”); *see also Via Techs., Inc. v. Asus Computer Int’l*, No. 14-CV-  
 19 03586-BLF, 2016 WL 1056139, at \*3 (N.D. Cal. Mar. 17, 2016) (finding that the plaintiff satisfied the  
 20 reasonable particularity requirement for “at least the trade secrets that it has specifically identified: the  
 21 12 schematics”). Mr. Levandowski again presumably thought these schematics had some value—  
 22 these specific files were amongst the 14,000 files he illicitly downloaded from Waymo **the same day**  
 23 he was meeting with Uber executives. *Compare* Dkt. 712, Ex. 1 at No. 27 (identifying Dec. 11, 2015  
 24 meeting between Levandowski and Uber executive) *with* Dkt. 24, ¶ 16-17 (describing Mr.  
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26 <sup>2</sup> By Defendants’ own admission, Trade Secret 96 covers “detailed engineering schematics.”  
 27 (Dkt. 1107-20 at 3.) Defendants have apparently walked back from this admission in their  
 Motion, but it is telling Defendants have been unable to articulate a consistent challenge to  
 28 Waymo’s disclosure for Trade Secret 96.

1 Levandowski's downloading of 14,000+ files on Dec. 11, 2015.)

2 Here too with respect to Trade Secret Nos. 90 and 96, Defendants have already demonstrated  
 3 the sufficiency of Waymo's disclosure, as they clearly understand and are quite capable of  
 4 investigating Waymo's misappropriation claims and their defenses. *See Brescia*, 172 Cal. App. 4th at  
 5 152; *Prolifiq*, 2014 WL 2527148, at \*3. Indeed, in their Motion and in Uber's Responses to Waymo's  
 6 Second Set of Interrogatories that were served the day before Waymo narrowed its list of trade secrets,  
 7 Defendants set out their defense of public availability in some detail. (Motion at 7-8; Ex. 2 at 20-21,  
 8 28-29.) Uber also set forth its contention that [REDACTED]  
 9 [REDACTED] and that it therefore does not use Trade Secret No.  
 10 96.<sup>3</sup> (Ex. 2 at 7, 12; *see also id.* at 17 ("[REDACTED]  
 11 [REDACTED]  
 12 [REDACTED"])). For Trade Secret 90, Uber asserted that it did not misappropriate Waymo's  
 13 trade secrets because [REDACTED] *Id.* at 12. Again,  
 14 while Waymo disputes the veracity of these defenses, their existence alone belies Defendants' claims  
 15 that Waymo's trade secrets lack the requisite particularity.

16 **Trade Secret No. 111:** Waymo's disclosure for Trade Secret No. 111 describes [REDACTED]  
 17 [REDACTED] (Dkt. 25-7 at 63.) More than just explaining [REDACTED] or claiming "all accumulated know how"  
 18 as Defendants assert (Mot. at 5), the trade secret disclosure provides specific details [REDACTED]  
 19 [REDACTED]  
 20 [REDACTED]  
 21 [REDACTED]  
 22 [REDACTED]. (Dkt. 25-7 at 63; Ex. 1, 148:2-149:19.) The disclosed trade  
 23 secret therefore provides specific information as to [REDACTED]  
 24 [REDACTED]—highly  
 25 confidential information that is very valuable to Defendants and other competitors.

26 \_\_\_\_\_  
 27 <sup>3</sup> Moreover, despite the assertions of non-use and that Waymo failed to define Trade Secret 96 with  
 28 particularity, [REDACTED] [REDACTED]. (Ex. 3 at 3-6.)

1       **V. DEFENDANTS' MOTION IS YET ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO HIDE EVIDENCE**  
 2       **OF TRADE SECRET MISAPPROPRIATION FROM THE JURY**

3       It is undisputed that Mr. Levandowski downloaded the files that embody Trade Secrets 90 and  
 4       96 while he was meeting with Uber executives prior to leaving Google. In addition, Waymo has  
 5       previously shown that Mr. Levandowski was personally disclosing Trade Secret 90 to engineers at  
 6       Tyto, a company Ottomotto acquired after entering into a term sheet with Uber, well before he left  
 7       Google, and with such particularity that one of the engineers was able to reproduce the disclosed  
 8       information on the fly during a deposition. (Dkt. 387-4 at 11-12.) It is these trade secret designs that  
 9       were incorporated into Uber's first attempted design of a custom LiDAR device in 2016, with  
 10      undisputed input from Mr. Levandowski and his Otto team that included the engineers acquired from  
 11      Tyto. Then, after Uber pivoted to the current Fuji device, [REDACTED]

12      [REDACTED]  
 13      (Dkt. 245-3 at 3-4; Ex. 4, 323:14-324:4, 330:2-332:20.)

14      Far from simply pilfering the information disclosed in the files downloaded by Mr.  
 15      Levandowski on his way out the door, discovery has shown that Uber sought and obtained additional  
 16      Waymo LiDAR trade secret information from Mr. Levandowski and the team of engineers that  
 17      reported to him at Otto. For example, in an email chain with the subject line [REDACTED]  
 18      from March 2016 between John Bares, then Head of Uber's ATC Program, and two of his Uber ATC  
 19      colleagues, Mr. Bares explains that his [REDACTED]  
 20      [REDACTED]  
 21      [REDACTED] (Ex. 5.) During this  
 22      same time frame, Mr. Bares was taking detailed notes related to his discussions with Mr. Levandowski  
 23      related to [REDACTED] in Waymo's trade secret designs (Dkt. 25-13; Ex. 6  
 24      ([REDACTED]); [REDACTED]  
 25      [REDACTED] (Dkt. 25-10 ([REDACTED]); Ex. 6  
 26      [REDACTED]; and the detection of [REDACTED] (Dkt. 25-10; Ex. 6).  
 27      Moreover, before Mr. Levandowski even left Google, Uber's executives [REDACTED]

1 [REDACTED]  
 2 [REDACTED] . (Ex. 7; Ex. 8,  
 3 86:21-87:15.) Indeed, the same engineer who was receiving leaked Google information from Mr.  
 4 Levandowski while working at Tyto was later told by Mr. Levandowski after joining Otto [REDACTED]  
 5 [REDACTED]  
 6 [REDACTED]  
 7 [REDACTED] (Ex. 9, 481:6-483:6.)

8 Thus, Defendants' Motion appears to be yet another attempt to improperly conceal evidence of  
 9 its trade secret misappropriation from the jury, by trying to strike four trade secrets for which the  
 10 evidence of misappropriation is quite strong. It would be manifestly unjust to prevent Waymo from  
 11 seeking relief on Uber's misuse of Waymo's trade secrets based on a technical challenge to Waymo's  
 12 trade secret disclosures. Under the appropriate standard for summary judgment (Fed. R. Civ. P. 56),  
 13 there is ample evidence showing genuine disputes as to material facts contained in Uber's motion,  
 14 including Uber's use of Waymo's trade secrets and whether Waymo's trade secrets are allegedly in  
 15 the "public domain." Those disputed issues of fact are for the jury to decide.

16 **VI. CONCLUSION (AND ALTERNATIVE REMEDY)**

17 For the foregoing reasons, Defendants' motion should be denied. In the alternative, if the  
 18 Court were inclined to grant Defendants' motion, it should not grant Defendants' proposed remedy of  
 19 eliminating the challenged trade secrets from the case. That result would only vindicate Defendants'  
 20 improper use of this motion as an unauthorized summary judgment motion. Instead, if the Court is  
 21 inclined to grant Defendants' motion, it should at minimum grant Waymo leave to revise its Section  
 22 2019.210 disclosure. As Defendants admit, this Court's prior precedent has granted plaintiffs ***multiple***  
 23 attempts to provide a sufficient Section 2019.210 disclosure before dismissing the challenged trade  
 24 secrets. (Mot. at 9 (citing *Jobscience*, 2014 WL 1724763, at \*4.) Waymo deserves no less. And as  
 25 for Defendants' argument that the case schedule will not allow enough time for Waymo to revise its  
 26 Section 2019.210 disclosure, that is the result of Defendants' decision to delay their motion until the  
 27 final month of discovery. Defendants should not be allowed to profit from that tactical choice.

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